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agree, however, with the genus *Reinkella*; they are more or less stellate, at first immersed, later erumpent, and finally appressed sessile. The section of an apothecium also exhibits the *Opegrapha* character, while *Roccellographa* apothecia show the character of the apothecia of *Chiodecton*. Your lichen is, therefore, a new species of the genus *Reinkella* and may perhaps be recognized as representing a new section. But this section is weak, as the characters rest solely upon habit (thalli laciniae compressae, non teretes, non solidae, i. e., intus cavae.)"

Thallus fruticose; erect or suberect laciniae scantily branching, from 10 to 20 mm., or perhaps more, long, and about 3 mm. thick (from broken condition of specimen these measurements are approximate). Surface of younger and terminal laciniae smoothish, in the older or basal ones transversely tortuous rugose, mealy throughout. Cortex with K yellow, C red; medulla not stained by either, with jod giving a yellow reaction; cephaloid heaps of soredia not infrequent. Cortical layer of upright (to the thallus-plane) hyaline hyphae, somewhat clavate at tips and 4μ thick: this layer is 20μ to 28μ high, the gonidial layer, immediately beneath and with definite upper border, is from three to four times thicker, its lower border gradually merging into the medulla, the hyphae of this are thinner, about 2μ thick, densely interwoven and those parallel to thalline surface prevailing: all hyphae are indistinctly, if at all, septate; the entire thickness of an apical lacinia is from 120μ to 150μ , the older basal laciniae being considerably thicker. Epithecium subcontinuous, granulose, pale to dark yellow: thecium colorless, 140μ to 160μ high, lower part with dark streaks ascending from the dark brown to black hypothecium: paraphyses branching, matted, about 2μ thick, containing numerous minute globules: asci clavate, 160μ long, 12μ thick, membrane thick throughout, 8-spored: spores colorless, fusiform, 8-locular, 20μ to 22μ long, 4μ thick. Hym. gel. with jod. yellow, soon orange, K—. Spermatogones not seen.

Since Dr. Zahlbruckner most kindly has delegated the writer to partly describe and name this species, it is named for Mr. S. B. Parish, its discoverer, Oct. 19, 1913. (No. 8809.) Type deposited with Dr. A. Zahlbruckner and in herbaria of the Sullivant Moss Society and Hasse.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

A LIST OF HEPATICAE COLLECTED UPON ISLE ROYALE, LAKE SUPERIOR

GEORGE HALL CONKLIN

During the summer of 1901, Prof. C. E. Allen and Mr. S. C. Stuntz, of the Botanical Department of the University of Wisconsin, visited Isle Royale, Lake Superior, and made an extensive collection of botanical specimens in the vicinity of Rock Harbor and the adjacent islands. Material was collected of all the great groups. Among the bryophytes were quite a number of hepatics. Through the kindness of Prof. Allen the writer was able to examine these specimens and the following determinations were made. Of especial interest was the finding of *Riccardia multifida*, *Lophozia heterocolpa*, *Lophozia Kaurini*, and *Lophozia*

longidens. *Lophozia Lyoni* and *Lophozia barbata* appear in most of the rock collections and were by far the most common species. *Lophozia porphyroleuca* and the other log-loving species very rarely occur. The sterile *Fossombronia* is probably the species *faveolata*, which has been previously reported from the Apostle Islands, Wisconsin. In its large size the *Sphenolobus minutus* was very like the specimen distributed by Underwood and Cook in American Hepaticae, collected by J. B. Leiberger, Kootenai Co., Idaho, 1890. It grew in rather pure tufts on rock edges.

The finding of 36 species representing 23 genera of hepatics in this collection shows a very rich field, inviting further study. Prof. Allen by request adds the following observations:

"Isle Royale, politically a part of Michigan, lies near the north shore of Lake Superior, only about fifteen miles from the nearest point on the Canadian mainland. The greatest length of the island from northeast to southwest, is approximately forty-five miles, its greatest width nine miles. The island consists of a series of parallel ridges, and valleys separating them. In the valleys are numerous lakes of varying size, as well as bogs and swamps. The ridges are as a rule gentle in slope on their southeast sides, but more steep and sometimes precipitous to the northwest. Continuations of the ridges form peninsulas, which in turn are continued in several cases by rows of small islands. The coast of Isle Royale is, therefore, much broken, especially at the northeastern end. There are numerous small streams, emptying either into the interior lakes or into Lake Superior.

"The collections upon which the present list is based were made between August 7th and September 14th, 1901. Camp was established near the deserted lighthouse on the point of the peninsula bounding Rock Harbor on the south. This is the lighthouse referred to in the notes. Extensive collections were made about the shores of Rock Harbor, which is the deepest and, except for two small bays, the southernmost of the numerous indentations of the coast at the northeastern end of the island. The shores of the two small indentations referred to, Tonkin Bay and Conglomerate Bay, were also fully explored, as well as the adjoining mainland and several of the chain of islands extending northeastward from the point on which we were encamped. One trip was made across the peninsula which separates Rock Harbor from Tobin's Harbor, the next indentation to the north. Several trips were made from the head of Conglomerate Bay up the valley of a small stream, the outlet of Summer Lake, to the Lake itself, and one trip to Benson and Forbes lakes, which lie in the first valley northwestward from Rock Harbor. Sumner, Benson, and Forbes lakes are among the smaller of the interior lakes of Isle Royale; the former is in process of obliteration by a Sphagnum bog, which at the time of our visit had covered perhaps one-third of the area of the Lake."

"At one time Isle Royale supported a sufficient population to maintain a separate county organization. There were two small cities on the island at that time, one of which, Ransome, was located on the northern shore of Rock Harbor, nearly opposite the site of our camp. Traces of the foundations of many of

the buildings of Ransome were still to be found in 1901. The shaft of the deserted Siskowit Mine, in whose neighborhood some of the species here listed were collected, is also close to the northerly shore of Rock Harbor and not far from the site of Ransome.

[To be concluded.]

GEORGIA GENICULATA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

REV. FREDERICK S. BEATTIE

With reference to Miss Lorenz's note in the *BRYOLOGIST* 12: 10, Jan., 1909, under the above heading, announcing the first station of *Georgia geniculata* (Girg.) Lindb. in New Hampshire, I am glad to be able to report a second station for the species in the state mentioned. On September 26, 1912, I found the species in considerable quantity about Agassiz Basin, North Woodstock, growing on a rotted log with exposure to the northwest. The situation was very damp and very shady, the colony lying beneath the overhang of the northwestern side of a ledge. I was able to carry away only a few specimens at the time, and when next I was able to visit the locality the plants were not in good condition. My own specimens, gathered on the above date, show the fruit in all stages, and the setae, both young and old, sharply bent.

This locality is in the same general district as is Miss Lorenz's station, and so is to be considered as evidence of a probably rather wide distribution in the White Mountain range.

I would remark that the joint of the seta is of very persistent character, not being affected by the twisting attendant upon drying of the plant. In some plants the dry seta has become much distorted, either straightened or twisted, but in each case the joint has retained its very apparent character of about the same angle, regardless of the rest of the seta. On being wet the setae resume their former condition.

ST. LUKE'S RECTORY, CHARLESTOWN, N. H.

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Offerings—To Members Only, for Stamped Self-Addressed Envelope.

Dr. Albert C. Herre, R. F. D. No. 1, Everson, Washington.—*Peltigera aphosa* (L.) Hoffm. and *Lecanora pacifica* Tuck.

Mr. F. L. Pickett, Bloomington, Indiana.—*Orthotrichum Lescurii* Aust., collected in Indiana.

Mr. Edward B. Chamberlain, 18 West 89th St., New York City.—*Bryum purpurascens* (R. Br.) B. & S. and *Myrinia pulvinata* (Wahl.) Schimp., collected in Norway, by Dr. I. Hagen.

Mr. S. Rapp, Sanford, Florida.—*Schismatomma subattingens* (Nyl.), collected in Florida.

Miss Helen E. Greenwood, 5 Benefit Terrace, Worcester, Mass.—*Pellia epiphylla* (L.) Corda, c. fr., collected in Worcester, Mass., April 10, 1914.

The biographical note on Heary Willey, because of lack of space, will appear in next issue.